

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,761

ZURICH, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1985

HEADLINE ROOM

Algeria	1,400 Dhs.	Iceland	1,520 Dkr.	Norway	7,000 Nkr.
Austria	215	India	1,100 Lrs.	Oman	5,700 Rials
Bahrain	6,600 Dm.	Jordan	420 Frs.	Portugal	90 Esc.
Bulgaria	45 Lts.	Kenya	576	Croatia	6,500 Kuna
Canada	CS 120	Kosovo	500 Pts.	Costa Rica	500 Col.
Cyprus	CS 120	Liberia	620 Dls.	Saudi Arabia	5,000 R.
Denmark	1,000 Dkr.	Malta	100 Lrs.	Singapore	1,100 S.
Egypt	100 P.	Uganda	45 Lts.	Syria	7,000 S.
Finland	7,000 F.	Uzbekistan	45 Lts.	Turkey	2,200 Lira
France	4,000 F.	Moldavia	500 Lrs.	U.S.	4,000 Dm.
Germany	2,500 D.M.	Montenegro	500 Lrs.	Venezuela	2,000 Dm.
Greece	200 Dr.	Russia	100 Rub.	Yugoslavia	170 D.
Iceland	800 Iks.	U.S.S.R.	100 Rub.		
Iraq	115 Kls.	Nigeria	170 K.		

ESTABLISHED 1887

In Europe, Space Defense Spiel Is a Flop

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative is aimed at Soviet nuclear-armed missiles, but if poorly handled it could score a direct hit on the political fortunes of the European allies.

The U.S. administration has been surprisingly ineffective in addressing the concerns of many European allies. A lack of definition and consensus in the U.S. approach has caused trouble at the 13th biennial American-German conference, sponsored by the Atlantic-Brücke and the American Council on Germany, both private organizations.

The lack of forethought in such initiatives as Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's offer last week of technological partnership, if the allies responded

within 60 days, has compounded the problem, since many of the allies interpreted it as an ultimatum.

These conclusions arise from two days of public and private

NEWS ANALYSIS

discussion here during the weekend among 120 West Germans and 80 Americans, including a number of senior government officials and parliamentarians, at the 13th biennial American-German conference, sponsored by the Atlantic-Brücke and the American Council on Germany, both private organizations.

Although the agenda for the conference ranged widely, Mr.



James A. Abrahamson

answers. But he admits that nobody has them all, and his credibility among European officials is high, according to several who have dealt with him.

His goal now is to persuade the allies to participate in the research phase of the program. That task is especially difficult because the proposal is often viewed in Europe as a device to simply gain political support, rather than provide access to significant new technology.

At a breakfast last week given by Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Paris, General Abrahamson's commitment seemed as clear as his technical expertise.

General Abrahamson was born in North Dakota. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1955 and received a master of science degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1961.

He joined the air force following his graduation from MIT and got his pilot's wings two years later. He received his third star in 1982, the year before moving to his present position, which he reports directly to the defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Space Project's Leader Is an Old Europe Hand

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The U.S. Air Force officer in charge of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, has spent much of his career working on cooperative military programs with European allies.

Selling the idea of space-based anti-missile defense is proving to be on of his toughest assignments and one that he acknowledges is frequently complicated by conflicting or misleading statements by U.S. officials.

General Abrahamson, 53, an aeronautical engineer and a fighter pilot who flew 49 combat missions in Vietnam, runs the Pentagon department created in 1983 to handle the Strategic Defense Initiative.

He divides his time between managing the \$26-billion research program and explaining and defending it to government officials, businessmen and journalists.

General Abrahamson, who was in charge of the U.S. space shuttle program before taking command of the Strategic Defense Initiative Office, is supposed to be the man with the

right kind of expertise. And he has more popular support than almost any other official involved in the project.

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His exposure to the diplomacy of space projects came later when his responsibilities included Space

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Farm Policy, a Tangle of Contradictions, Hurts Resources

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service

FRESNO, California — All the way to the horizon, it is a view of paradise.

Irwin Efrid, a farmer, sharply banks his twin-engine plane through the smog of the San Joaquin Valley and drops down closer to see the landscape.

On the left are tomatoes and oil derricks. On the right, garlic and field hands. In the distance, grapes and fruit trees. And, straight ahead, six big red combine harvest an endless golden expanse of ripe wheat.

"What kind of yields do they get?" the passenger asked.

"Don't know," said Mr. Efrid. "Two-and-a-half, three tons per acre."

"Well, what's that come to in bushels?"

"Don't know," said the farmer. "Our here we measure in tons."

That is farming, California-style, and it is phenomenal. Three tons of wheat is 100 bushels, two and a half times the average U.S. yield.

Such yields in parts of California and Arizona are made possible by federal irrigation water sold to farmers at a fraction of its real cost. Moreover, they and the farmers in 15 other Western states that receive below-cost federal water also can qualify for the same Agriculture Department loans and subsidies designed to help all farmers stay in business.

By contrast, Kansas and North Dakotans and other farmers must provide their own water or rely on nature. Left at a competitive disadvantage, with far lower yields and profits, they plant more in order to compensate.

As a result, bins in the United States spill over with unmarketable surplus wheat that must be bought and stored by the government at enormous cost to the taxpayer.

As it does each four years, Congress is at-

tempting to write legislation to guide U.S. farm and food policy. This time, Congress is approaching the task in the most antagonistic and crisis-driven era since the farm programs were created during the New Deal era.

U.S. agriculture, the most productive in history, is studded with contradictions and curiosities.

These are aggravated by conflicting federal laws and policies that encourage the abuse of U.S. natural resources and, in the long run, may hurt as much as help farmers. These include:

• Policies that encourage production for the exports that bring in about \$35 billion a year

also drive farmers and investors to topple forests, tear up fragile rangelands and pump irrigation water without thought to the future.

• A policy designed ostensibly to nurture family-sized farms is undermined by a tax policy that helps big farmers get bigger and brings investors seeking tax shelters into agriculture as competitors.

• A policy that subsidizes farmers to conserve their soil is undermined by other policies that encourage farmers to abuse the land, strip up lakes and rivers and lace them with toxic pesticide residue.

• A policy that pays farmers to reduce surpluses by not planting crops conflicts with tax policies that encourage surplus production on marginal lands and make it profitable to do so, at the general taxpayer's expense. In the United States, about 18 percent of cotton, 14 percent of

barley, 12 percent of rice and 3 percent of wheat are grown with subsidized water.

The issues facing Congress are enormous and difficult, and the debate could determine the shape of U.S. agriculture for decades.

During the great export boom of the 1970s, expanding foreign demand sent farmers' prices soaring and raised the possibility that, finally, U.S. agriculture's golden era had come. Government officials, bankers and agricultural experts at the land-grant colleges urged farmers to get more land and machinery to cope with the boom.

Many farmers followed that advice. Marginal land was brought into production, farmers and developers rushed into expanding output, and during the 1970s, export sales climbed to \$40 billion from \$10 billion. At least 40 percent of U.S. harvests during that time were exported.

The American landscape was transformed. Great rangelands in the West were plowed. On millions of acres of irreplaceable wetlands in the Southeast and North Carolina trees were cut, the land was drained and crops were planted. The fragile Sandhills of Nebraska were converted from grazing land to corn fields.

But today, with export markets reeling from recession and new competition, U.S. farmers are paying a heavy cost: depressed prices from overproduction; bank notes they cannot meet; overwhelming losses from falling values of land and machinery; and topsoil lost by erosion.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service says that between the mid-1950s and the mid-1970s, the United States lost more than 11.7 million acres (4.7 million hectares) of wetlands that were vital to wildlife, flood control and water-quality protection. About 87 percent of this was converted to farm production.

A 1980 study by Leonard Shabman, a Virginia

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

A farmer steps off a combine in a Kansas wheat field.

A Basement Full of Ancient History

Jerusalem Man's Obsession Brings Rich Haul of Artifacts

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Theo Siebenberg is a man obsessed with his basement.

But who can blame him?

It is not every house in Jerusalem that has 3,000 years of Jewish history humbling away underneath it, he said with a smile.

Mr. Siebenberg and his wife, Miriam, live in what may be the most unusual house in Jerusalem. The upstairs is a multi-story, stylish white-walled town house in the rebuilt Jewish Quarter of the Old City. The basement is an archaeological dig of more than 1,600 square yards (140 square meters). It is a dusty, dirty hole where, in the last 15 years, the Siebenbergs have been discovering artifacts that span 3,000 years of Jewish history.

Tunneling underneath their home, using donkeys to bring out the piles of rubble for sifting, the Siebenbergs have uncovered everything from a mikvah, or ritual bath, that was used by Jews during the Second Temple Period, about the

time of Jesus, to a rusty Czechoslovak-made machine gun left behind by the last Jewish defenders of the neighborhood, who fought during the 1948 war.

The sense of the continuity of Jewish history comes right up from the basement." Mr. Siebenberg said, raising his arms to emphasize his point. "Here, in one spot, you can see Jewish history vertical. It is not like taking children to a museum and showing them arrowheads with this data on them or jars with that date. It's all here. Here we were, and here we are."

The tale of the Siebenbergs began in 1966, when Theo emigrated to Israel from Belgium after amassing a fortune in investments. He comes from one of the most prominent families of Jewish diamond merchants in Antwerp.

Having married Miriam, an Israeli artist, Mr. Siebenberg settled in a rented villa in Haifa. But immediately after the 1967 war, he and his wife moved to fulfill a long-time desire to live in a remodeled Jerusalem. They began building

their own villa in a new neighborhood, Ramat Eshkol.

Their real ambition, however, was to live inside the ancient walls of the Old City in the destroyed, but newly captured, Jewish Quarter, where Jews had lived on and off since the time of King David. Eventually, the municipality of Jerusalem put real-estate lots there up for sale. The Siebenbergs bought one and began building a home, one that would eventually turn out to be more interesting for its foundations than its structure.

As the finishing touches on the house were being completed in 1970, with a cluster of apartment houses around it, Mr. Siebenberg became fascinated watching archaeologists from Hebrew University excavate in the Jewish Quarter not far from his home.

"I went over one day and asked the archaeologists if they had checked the area where my house was," Mr. Siebenberg said. "They said they had and that they were sure nothing was there."

This answer did not make sense

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israeli Grip In West Bank Is Detailed

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel has seized effective control of more than half the land in the West Bank during the almost 19 years it has occupied the territory, according to a study by an independent research organization.

The study says that 567,125 acres (238,221 hectares), or 41 percent of the West Bank, is in the direct possession of Israel. It says Israel has imposed prohibitions against building and other land-use restrictions that preclude independent Arab development on another 142,500 acres, owned by Arabs.

Outright expropriation and the land-use restrictions give Israel effective control of 52 percent of the West Bank, enough territory to support up to one million Jewish settlers, the report says.

The report, produced by the Jerusalem-based West Bank Data (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Iraqi Raid Kills 15 In Tehran

Bombs Strike Bus Terminal, Two Suburbs

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iraqi aircraft bombed Tehran on Monday, killing at least 15 persons. It was one of the deadliest raids since Iraq began attacks on the Iranian capital March 12.

Iran gave conflicting reports of the number of casualties. United Press International reported, Iran's official news agency said that at least 15 persons were killed and 76 were injured. Tehran Radio, monitoring in Athens, reported 18 deaths and 45 injuries.

Iranian residents said that more people died in the bombings than the official death tolls given. They said that Iraqi bombs fell on the suburbs of Nazatabad and Varzeshgah and on the city's main bus terminal.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said that Iraqi jets also attacked a "large naval target" near Kharg Island early Monday. Iraq uses the term to describe oil tankers.

In another attack reported Monday, an Iraqi military statement said that Iraqi helicopters gunships destroyed 22 Iranian boats carrying soldiers and six large boats fitted with machine guns in the eastern Tigris River region. All the helicopters returned to base, it added.

The Iraqi statement also said that Iranian artillery shelled the suburbs of southern Iraq port of Basra. It did not report damages or casualties.

Iran, meanwhile, said it had retaliated for earlier attacks on Tehran by

Sudan Unions Reportedly Plan One-Day Anti-Nimeiri Walkout

The Associated Press

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Seven professional unions have agreed to a one-day general strike Wednesday to back demands that President Gaafar Nimeiri step down, Sudanese sources said Monday.

The agreement was reported as lawyers in Khartoum began a strike and the government arrested the leaders and some members of the officially disbanded doctors and lawyers unions.

Mohammed Osman Abu-Sag, a secretary of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union, said Monday that security authorities had arrested at least 10 leading members of the doctors' and lawyers' unions.

Asked whether there had been arrests of military men, Mr. Abu-Sag said the army and police "always have been faithful to the regime." The remark was an apparent effort to stop rumors about possible anti-Nimeiri feelings within the military.

Mr. Abu-Sag gave the first official casualty toll of three days of rioting in Khartoum and Omdurman last week, saying that five people had been killed. Government officials said earlier that more than 2,600 people had been arrested.

Western diplomats in Khartoum have said that the rioting was a protest against food-price increases brought on by removal of government subsidies. This emergency measure was among the economic changes demanded by the United States and other creditors. It was supported by the International Monetary Fund.

The diplomats said that a general

strike, if successful, could pose a serious threat to the pro-American Nimeiri government, which has been in power since 1969. The president is now visiting the United States.

Major General Nimeiri was to meet Monday in Washington with President Ronald Reagan to discuss economic aid. The frail Sudanese economy is a major factor behind the unrest in Sudan.

Sudanese sources said the unions of lawyers, judges, engineers and university professors decided Sunday to call the general strike in the Khartoum area. These unions had been urged to stop work by the doctors' union, which had ordered a strike by its members in Khartoum last week.

The Sudanese sources, who requested anonymity for fear of reprisals, said that the Wednesday strike would be a warning. They did not rule out the possibility of it being extended.

"The situation can no longer go on in this way," a young striking doctor said. "The present regime has to go."

Two other striking doctors said Saturday that the doctors' union was seeking a civil disobedience movement to unseat President Nimeiri.

The sources said the unions hoped to organize demonstrations Wednesday to back up the general strike.

Khartoum appeared quiet Monday but with a noticeable increase in the number of army troops posted at key installations.

Nimeiri Requests

Earlier, Jonathan C. Randal of The Washington Post reported from Khartoum:

In his talk with Mr. Reagan, President Nimeiri was expected to invoke the anti-government demonstrations to bolster his case for unfreezing nearly \$200 million in U.S. aid to Sudan, according to diplomats in Khartoum.

(Continued from Page 1)

Base Project and believed to be the most extensive study ever made of Israeli land expropriation policies in the West Bank, was released Sunday.

The study warned that Israeli policies have been designed to create a "dual system" for the benefit of Israelis, and to leave the territory's 800,000 Palestinian residents isolated in a "patchwork of hostile regions, alienated and severed" from each other.

"The Israelis, by imposing direct control over half of the West Bank, have actually created two spatially segregated regions, ethnically divided, separate and unequal," the report said.

The report also noted that the long Israeli occupation of the West Bank has helped to almost completely reverse the historic pattern of land ownership in what was the British Mandate of Palestine until the creation of Israel in 1948.

"Thirty-eight years ago, in 1947, the Jews possessed less than 10 percent of the total land of mandatory Palestine," it said. "Now, the Arabs (including the Arab citizens of Israel) are left in possession of 15 percent of that land."

The West Bank Data Base Project is an independent research organization that monitors the growth of the Jewish presence in the West Bank. It is headed by Meron Benvenisti, a professional city planner and former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, and is funded by grants from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

The study documents the methods Israel has used to seize land in the West Bank, including the takeover of property abandoned by its owners, the "compulsory purchase" of land for public purposes and the closure of vast tracts for military use.

There has been no Israeli government reaction to the study.

Guatemalan Assassinated

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — Gunmen on Sunday assassinated Major Francisco Sosa Avila, 65, a retired army general and brother-in-law of the former president, Efrain Rios Montt. The motive for the killing was not immediately known, officials said.

Yugoslavia Raises Prices

Railroad passenger and cargo transport rates were increased 15 to 32 percent and newspaper prices 50 to 66 percent. The Associated Press reported Monday from Belgrade. Gasoline prices were raised recently 3 to 9 percent.

The government, headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, is aware that price increases set off the social turbulence that led to the downfall of the governments of Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1970 and Edward Gierek in 1980.

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BRIEFS

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for the National Assembly
at least until Tuesday. No
revealed their count.
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and victory is confirmed.
and his efforts to negotiate a

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communist Party officials and
from office in the Soviet rep
der, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.
reported that there had been
officials were dismissed last
ople had been drafted to serve
part of a drive against cor
vered a Libyans
urity organization has emerged
rough a secret group taken
ame Qaddafi, an Internation
Khaled, confirmed a report
ly had recruited young Lib
and trained them in its

says Peace Poss
the prime minister and
government in Cambodia
is possible if rebel leaders
they have to abandon Pol
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president of the anti-Viet
day, I can talk to him when
aid would lead to the wider
Cambodia. "First is a polis
Japanese Army can be withdrawn
in five to 10 years, the Viet
can if no political settlement

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itizens' Union. That day he
murdered another leader
in September, the Attala

shed a tentative contract
dependent Union of Pipe
The attendants regrettably
midnight Sunday

Project
pe Hand

mainly computers, but also
communications, lasers and other
ties.

"These are important for
Europe's own strategy, but they are going to have
a pact on conventional weapons
beyond that, or on armaments," General Alphonse
emphasizing potential over
benefits that could suddenly
come.

Many European countries,
particularly France, would like
a European army, but
strengthen the allies' position
in dealing with the United States.

That approach does not
United States. General Bea
son said. "That's why we
aged the allies to answer
posal on an individual basis
He said the United States
it would take too long to
means to establish their pro
gram.

"I would like to point out
this is an increasingly fast
research program," he said.
are using special contracts
dure in the United States
year from now we'll be able
down the road."

Commenting on the ap
damage caused by missile
statements about the space
system, General Abraham
"It's unfortunate, but at
the time."

ire on Space An
ared. Deterrence, and
have suggested it is imm
The degrading of deter
one of the most difficult
of the years to come," said
German official. Noting that
just the West German
movement, rather than the
States, had attacked the most
nuclear weapons, the official
d. "I think it is a mistake
U.S. government to not
question a moral issue."

Mr. Hyland said it was not
of Washington to refine
strategy of deterrence and
espose to clear and simple
hat are creeping in here
DI."

"The only basis for an ap
European support is in es
dear you're not changing a
old policy," he said.



LITTLE TRAMP TRADEMARK LICENSED BY MURKIES INC., N.Y. G&K

It's time you let the boss in on the family secrets.

The IBM PC Family, that is.

Most bosses haven't got the time to think about computers, because they're too busy doing all those things a computer should be doing.

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Study this ad.
Then, start dropping hints.

About shrinking the monthly accounting chores from a 7-hour nightmare to a 15-minute dream.

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Congress Is Blamed For Pentagon Waste

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Defense Department official has asserted that Congress causes at least \$10 billion a year of waste in military spending.

Lawrence J. Korb, assistant sec-

retary for manpower, said Sunday on a television interview program that "pork barrel" spending costs "the taxpayer at least \$10 billion a year, things we don't want, things we don't need, but are in there to protect vested interests."

Reached later by telephone, Mr. Korb listed several economies he had proposed, including multiple-year procurement of weapons and consolidation of purchasing, while forcing extra spending on the Pentagon.

"They come at you in droves," he said.

Mr. Korb's comments, the administration's sharpest criticism yet of congressionally sponsored military spending, adds to the widening debate of President Reagan's \$31.3 billion military budget for the 1986 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

At the moment there appears to be rising sentiment on Capitol Hill to reduce the administration's 1986 military spending plan by allowing current spending of \$285 billion to grow only enough to cover inflation. Backers of this view argue that the Pentagon is wasteful with the money it already receives.

The Senate Armed Services Committee was considering a "conditional authorization." Senate officials said, in which three separate military budgets would be presented on the floor so that senators could see what items would be cut if the military budget were reduced or frozen at its present level.

Two subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee have recommended three budgets, one to rise by 4 percent plus inflation, another by 3 percent, and the third to rise only enough to cover inflation. The administration budget calls for a 5.9 percent increase above inflation.

Among the items to be cut in the subcommittee plan that would hold



Lawrence J. Korb

spending at its present level, plus inflation is a reduction of 175,000 in military and civilian personnel, which would mean less spending at military bases across the country.

On Sunday two Democratic senators, Sam Nunn of Georgia and John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio, criticized that proposal, which was advanced by Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

Mr. Nunn, the senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Reagan's budget had to be cut, but "you don't have to use this approach."

Mr. Korb, in his list of wasteful congressional actions, said that Congress had added to the cost of M-1 Abrams tank engines by preventing the Defense Department from asking for competitive bids.

Congress, Mr. Korb said, has also voted in the last two years to buy 840 Abrams tanks instead of the 720 requested by the army, largely at the insistence of Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, where many of the tanks are made.

Mr. Korb said Congress had blocked Pentagon proposals to consolidate the Military Sealift Command, run by the navy, with the Military Traffic Management Command, run by the army. Later, he said, the Military Airlift Command, run by the air force, could have been added.

The Defense Department wanted to convert furnaces at American military bases in Europe from coal to oil but was prevented by Congress, which required the Pentagon to buy coal in the United States and ship it to Europe, Mr. Korb said.

In another instance, he said, the Defense Department wanted to consolidate plants that made explosives since one plant was operating at only 17 percent of capacity. Instead, Congress voted to build eight more factories in various parts of the country.

Congress has been reluctant to allow the Defense Department to order weapons, equipment, and supplies through multiyear contracts that would permit contractors to plan ahead and operate in a more economical manner. Mr. Korb said.

Further, he said, Congress has consistently been late in approving the military budget, which means "we can't do business in an orderly fashion."

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U.S. Public Holds Camp David Pact in High Regard, Poll Says

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American public regards the Camp David peace negotiations of 1978 as Washington's most successful foreign policy venture of recent years, according to a New York Times poll. The poll also shows considerably broader support for the Middle East accords than for the invasion of Grenada in 1983.

The poll suggested that successful diplomacy appeals to the public at least as much as successful military activity, in the view of several public opinion experts, even at a time when support for the military and willingness to use U.S. troops abroad is increasing.

Asked to rate Washington's handling of five foreign policy situations on a scale of 1 to 10, the public gave the Camp David negotiations, involving President Jimmy Carter, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, the highest rating, at an average of 6.45. They were followed by the Grenada situation at 5.66, the Iranian hostage crisis at 4.95, the bombings of the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon at 4.18 and the response to the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner at 3.96.

Everett Carll Ladd, director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut, said he felt the poll showed that "Americans want a strong, assertive foreign policy, but one that is not bellicose."

The data supported that analysis. The Camp David negotiations were popular at the time, regardless of political party, and this poll showed that they were rated almost

'Americans want a strong, assertive foreign policy, but one that is not bellicose,' explained one pollster.



Anwar Sadat, Jimmy Carter and Menachem Begin signing the Camp David accords. The Associated Press

equally by people who voted in 1984 for President Ronald Reagan and those who supported his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale. Those who voted for Mr. Reagan gave Camp David a 6.50 rating.

But Grenada divided them sharply, with Reagan voters marking it at 6.63 and Mondale voters giving it only 4.41.

Peter D. Hart, a Democratic poll-taker, said the relatively strong rating for the handling of the Iranian

hostage situation "is the surprise to me, but I guess it's a temporary over time."

Warren E. Miller, professor of political science at Arizona State University, said he felt the public had come to conclude that, with the return of the hostages "it all turned out fine."

Even though Camp David, an accomplishment of Mr. Carter, was ranked highest, the telephone poll of 1,533 adults found that 49 percent of the public approved of Mr. Reagan's record.

Reagan's handling of foreign policy and 34 percent disapproved. The survey was taken from Feb. 23 through Feb. 27.

The questions asked about the U.S. handling of particular foreign policy events did not mention the names of the presidents who were in office at the time. If they had, considering Mr. Reagan's popularity, the episodes from his presidency might have ranked higher.

However, a Times-CBS News Poll taken from Oct. 14 to Oct. 17 among 1,353 registered voters, showed that 24 percent of the public thought Mr. Carter had done more for world peace than any other recent president, compared with 21 percent who gave top rating to Mr. Reagan. President Richard M. Nixon was rated highest, chosen by 32 percent.

Viewing the findings as a whole, Richard A. Brody, professor of political science at Stanford University, said: "The public remembers most fondly successes that don't use troops, that posed no great threat, and which have proven to be enduring."

"Camp David was the most successful in the eyes of the public," he said, "because it involved peaceful shuttle diplomacy, which was consummated with a treaty and proved to endure beyond leadership changes. Grenada was also an instant success, with relatively little loss of life, and it too has endured. The hostage situation, even though it did not involve loss of lives, took forever to resolve. The Lebanon bombings and the KAL incident have been unresolved black marks on Mr. Reagan's record."

in a few cases where there are close votes. His colleagues apparently have not pressed him to take part in any cases.

If Justice Powell stays on his present course, 43 more cases will be decided by an eight-member court. It is possible that more will end up as ties.

Those cases include *Lowe vs. Securities and Exchange Commission*, which involves the SEC's right to censor certain financial newsletters; *Devine vs. NAACP Legal Defense Fund*, which asks whether advocacy groups can be excluded from the Combined Federal Campaign, an annual charity drive; *Brockett vs. Spokane Arcades*, involving whether materials inciting "lust" can be banned as obscene.

But Justice Powell heard arguments and is expected to vote in a series of cases that involve church-state relations. Those cases question the constitutionality of a "moment of silence" in public schools; government aid to parochial schools; and Sabbath closing laws.

Policy Is a Tangle of Contradictions

Incentives Encourage Damage to Natural Resources

(Continued from Page 1)

income supports of federal programs.

But while the Soil Conservation Service tries to regulate increased

conversion of wetlands into

agricultural land, it is powerless

in the face of farm programs

that encourage it.

And while Agriculture Department

crop programs attempt to regulate

surplus production, tax laws

encourage it by providing investment

credits and capital gains advantages

to speculators who may make

as much as \$200 an acre reselling

converted rangelands.

This became particularly seri-

ous about four or five years ago

when the farm economy began to

slow, said Ken Pitney, assistant

state conservationist. "Some farmers and ranchers were getting kind

of desperate and started to convert

rangeland to wheat."

"There were others from Canada

and from our cities who came in

and bought ranches to plow out,

plant to wheat and then sell the

land at a profit," he said. "The

whole plow-out is so serious that it

has brought to a head the contra-

diction in the programs."

The greatest of all policy con-

tradictions, however, may be found in

the Sandhills region of central Ne-

braska.

For decades, ranchers grazed

their cattle on these sand dunes,

whose 19,000 square miles (49,000

square kilometers) made it the larg-

est expanse of grassland on the

continent. But huge center-pivot ir-

rigation systems, perfected after

World War II, made it possible to

pump water from the underground

Ogallala Aquifer and spray it over

quarter-mile sections of land.

Outside real estate investors, in-

cluding Prudential Insurance Co.

and the wealthy Bass family of Tex-

as, flocked into the Sandhills in the

1970s, encouraged by the chance to

get tax breaks on land and equip-

ment purchases, on clearing costs



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Over the past four years, as corn prices stagnated and interest rates stayed high, land prices fell and the development evaporated. The real estate promoters who transformed the Sandhills count on land turnover for their profits and tax benefits, and now, the land is not moving.

So, even with markets pressuring continuing low corn prices, agricultural interests are fighting to get congressional approval of the O'Neill irrigation project in the Sandhills. It is a \$407-million plan to allow about 80 farms to put subsidized federal water on 77,000 acres and expand their plantings of still more corn.

Next: Middle-sized "family farms" are the ones most often caught in a credit squeeze.

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U.S. Aid to Philippines Disputed Anew

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is again at loggerheads with a House subcommittee over military aid for the Philippines.

The administration has asked for \$100 million in military aid for the next fiscal year, which would be a 150-percent increase over last year's \$40-million authorization.

But the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs, led by Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, has approved \$25 million, arguing that the steep jump would be "a serious mistake" and would send "the wrong signal" to President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

It is the second straight year in which the subcommittee has voted to curtail the administration's military aid request.

While cutting military aid, the subcommittee voted to boost the administration's economic aid request, from \$95 million to \$155

million, signaling its conviction that U.S. priorities should lie in promoting change.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday narrowly defeated an amendment by Senator John F. Kerry, Democrat of Massachusetts, that would have made more than \$25 million in military aid for the Philippines contingent on certification by President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Marcos had made "significant progress" in human rights and that the Philippine Army had made "substantial reform" in eliminating corruption and mistreatment of civilians as well as a "substantial effort" to stop its "extra-judicial killings."

It approved the administration's original \$100-million request, setting the stage for a battle between the House and Senate, and probably a final appropriation of slightly more than this year's \$40 million in military aid.

Underlying the struggle over the military aid level is a more fundamental disagreement between the administration and congressional opponents over their assessments of Mr. Marcos's intentions and how the United States should proceed in seeking to "reform" an ally that is in deep economic trouble, facing a spreading Communist insurgency but clearly reluctant to make substantive concessions, even under mounting internal pressures.

Mr. Solarz said "there are differing perceptions how best to go about getting the necessary reforms — holding back aid or giving it" and asking for reforms.

"Our approach has a better chance of success," he said.

Mr. Solarz says the Philippines basically is in a "transition period" with Mr. Marcos on the way out, when it is far more important for the United States to forcefully place itself on the side of reform and change, rather than to worry about saving Mr. Marcos. This would preserve the U.S. position with his successors, if that is possible, Mr. Solarz says.

Both sides say the stakes are the future of the U.S. presence in the Philippines. Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base are key bases.

Richard L. Armitage, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, has told Congress that these bases are essential to U.S. strategy in the Philippines.

64 U.K. Protesters Arrested

The Associated Press

LONDON — Police arrested 48 anti-nuclear protesters Monday after they broke through a perimeter fence at the U.S. cruise missile base at Greenham Common. Also arrested were 16 protesters who tried to erect tents outside another base in Molesworth.

Arguing in defense of the administration's request for \$100 million in military aid, Mr. Armitage said in an interview that the Philippine Army has been deteriorating for 10 years, and "we don't have 10 years to get them back where they are a capable fighting force."

He said the bulk of the \$100-million request for the Philippine Army was not for "big ticket items" such as helicopters, planes or ships, but for essentials such as spare parts, repair and maintenance of existing equipment and even trucks.

"They have no trucks," he said, citing instances in which an entire battalion was sharing one truck.

"If we don't help the military," Mr. Armitage said, "we will find ourselves with a much more narrow range of options."

He said they needed a great deal of money quickly, before the New People's Army reached a position of "strategic stalemate."

Mr. Armitage, who is considered

specific and Indian Oceans and to countering the Soviet military buildup in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

Replacing them with facilities at other Pacific locations, he said in testimony March 21 before the House Appropriations subcommittee on military construction, would take several years and cost the United States "several billion dollars."

Administration spokesmen are warning that the New People's Army, a rebel Communist group estimated to number between 10,000 and 12,000, could in three or four years reach a "strategic stalemate," in which the Philippine Army could no longer defeat it, if the trend continues and U.S. military aid is not stepped up.

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Mr. Armitage, who is considered

to be

the

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liberal Arts
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degree in Business

aving students the impression
those who major in business
more likely to get jobs.
"I think business helped us
the situation by the kind of people
has tended to hire," John P.
executive officer of the American
Academy of Arts and Sciences.
"The establishment of the
of the reluctance of students
or in the liberal arts.
"The establishment of the
of large industrial concerns so
unning to realize that they
missing something in not majoring
liberal arts graduates," Mr. P.
said.

"I hope the chief executive
in their command will
new council will send the message
the personnel officers who
are leaving," Joseph S. Murphy,
el of the City University
New York, said of the new
Far too often, it is more
safe for personnel offer
people with narrow profes
ional and vocational skills
people who have more
ave a broader liberal arts
education.

Even the purity of the liberal
arts has been diluted by
institutions in an effort to
block of courses in business
majors in, say, 1970.
by history, can take to
chance of finding a job.
At Temple University in Philadelphia,
the last
arts and science college
year to allow its students
increase the number of credits
should pursue outside the college
"We see it as a gain to
lege because it will give
sense that they can affect
an arts and science degree
fear they won't have a
clinical courses to get them
arlyn Adams, acting deans
at Temple.

Our business executive
that the liberal arts
adequate preparation for a
er career in business is Ir
Wyman, chairman and
ce officer of CBS, who
ce behind the creation of
"For most of us business
find people who really know
read and write and think
ink exceeds by a wide margin
her need," Mr. Wyman said.
who writes a thesis at
get to feel comfortable ge
M or Citibank or CBS, who
recognized that such a
we a head start in hand
ends open."

DOONESBURY



Belgium's Small Record Labels Make Their Mark

By Mark Hunter

BRUSSELS — It was snowing
on a recent March day, but the
offices of Himalaya Records had a
warm, even jubilant atmosphere.
Johann Janssens, the founder and
owner, was smoking a cigar to celebrate
the birth of his first daughter,
while down the hall Annik Honnor,
the promotion chief, explained
that the initial pressing of Front
242's album "No Comment" had
sold out so quickly that no copies
were left for reviewers.

Front 242, a Brussels-based
band, was at number 25 on the
week's domestic sales charts, ahead
— at least for the moment — of
such international stars as Lionel
Richie and the Scorpions. For
Himalaya that amounted to a certi
fied hit, the company's first since it
began in 1982.

Front 242, which toured six cities
in the United States last fall, is one
sign of Brussels's growing reputation
as a vital center for new music.
Another is the fact that Himalaya,
and the other independent record
companies that Janssens promotes
and distributes through EMI Belgium — notably Antler Records,
Discques du Crepuscule — are
survivors of a wave that began in
the wake of the English punk
movement of the late '70s.

"Five years ago a lot of groups
started," said Marlene Wijnands,
assistant producer of the BRT television
network's "Villa Tempo," which
regularly features Belgian bands.
"Now a few are left who make good records and are
commercially viable."

Janssens said: "Every time we release
a new record for one of our artists,
we sell more of their back
catalog, too."

Young that this year such Brussels-based bands as Tuxedomoon
and the Honeymoon Killers are
touring and selling records in the
United States, Europe and Japan.
Janssens allows himself some hyperbole: "The artists in Brussels
are spreading over the world."

Starting, of course, with Belgium.

Since 1980 Brussels independent
labels have released hundreds
of records by local bands, among
them T. C. Matic, whose first album
came out on the independent
Parseley Records. Now signed to
EMI, T. C. Matic topped the Belgian
rock group category in the



Front 242 is one sign of Brussels's growing reputation.

annual pop poll of the Flemish-language magazine Humo. Four of
the poll's top five Belgian groups
were veterans of the small label
movement.

Belgium's top groups — including
Arbeit Adelt, Nacht und Nebel,
De Kreuners, and 2 Belgen — are
survivors of a wave that began in
the wake of the English punk

The chief attraction of the Brussels
scene, Domini said, is artistic
freedom.

"If I wanted to work at this level
in New York," said Domino, whose
third Crepuscule release, "New
Songs," is just out, "I'd have to go
to a record company with a complete
package, a certain sound and
image. Here I can take my time,
and do different sounds; I'm not
restricted."

Eccentricism has been and
remains an evident characteristic of
the independents' rosters.

"Most of the Flemish groups in
Belgium are into rock," commented
Crammed Discs' director, Marc
Hollands. "But the independents
are still on quite a broad
spectrum."

Crammed, for example, has produced
records as diverse as the
Honeymoon Killers' novelty hit
"Route Nationale 7," Minimal
Compact's "Next One Is Real,"
which has scored a minor hit in
U. S. dance clubs, and the "Made

in U.S.A." single.

Leaves Afro-European fusion music
on Crammed, and such Americans as
bluesman Walter (Harmonica King) Tort,
Tuxedomoon, which specializes in ambient electronic
compositions, and Anna Domino, a
New Yorker who records for Crepuscule —
will still sell in two years. I want a
catalog that generates steady
sales."

The big question for the indepen
dents now is whether they can
continue to build an audience
abroad.

The problem with Belgium,

commented Paul Vrijens, manager
of Jo Lemaire, Belgium's most popular
female rock singer, "is that the
territory is so small. Eventually you
must look further."

The independents are well aware of
the fact.

"We don't want to be apart, in a
tiny market — geographically or
musically," said Himalaya's Honnor.
"We're working to be on the
same level as everyone else, only
with different music. It's taking
time, but we're getting there."

Mark Hunter is an American
journalist who writes about cultural
events from Europe for a number of
publications.

Uncompleted Mosque
In Lisbon Is Inaugurated

Reuters

LISBON — Lisbon's first
mosque in eight centuries, still un
finished after five years' construction
work, has been inaugurated by
the Islamic Center of Portugal.

About \$1.5 million has been
spent on the project, most of it
gifts from Islamic nations.

of Team Xerox to help.
They began by studying his office,
interviewing Scott and his staff and
planning for their needs.

Then they installed exactly the
right equipment — everything from high
speed copiers and electronic type
writers to Xerox workstations and

ARTS / LEISURE

The Digital Dash and Other Auto Twists

By James Barron
New York Times Service

DETROIT — In the days of tall
fins and bumper-to-bumper
chrome, Detroit's automakers did
not worry about speedometers that
were hard to read or control knobs
that were hard to reach.

But they are worrying now. In
the late 1970s, foreign competitors
upstaged the three major U. S. auto
companies in both design and performance.
So today Detroit's automotive styling studios are designing
interiors in the image of imported models.
Chrome and fake wood are on their way out. Non
reflective surfaces and a high-tech
look are in.

That is not all. The car compa
nies have been asking themselves
basic questions about the way they
lay out dashboards, which they prefer
to call "instrument panels." Are digital
speedometers better than conventional
ones? Should horn buttons be placed on steering
wheels or on turn-signal levers?

"Most of our music doesn't depend
on fashion," Janssens said. "We won't say it's eternal, but records by Soft Verdict and Blaine
Reininger" — both of whom record
electronic music for Crepuscule —
"will still sell in two years. I want a
catalog that generates steady
sales."

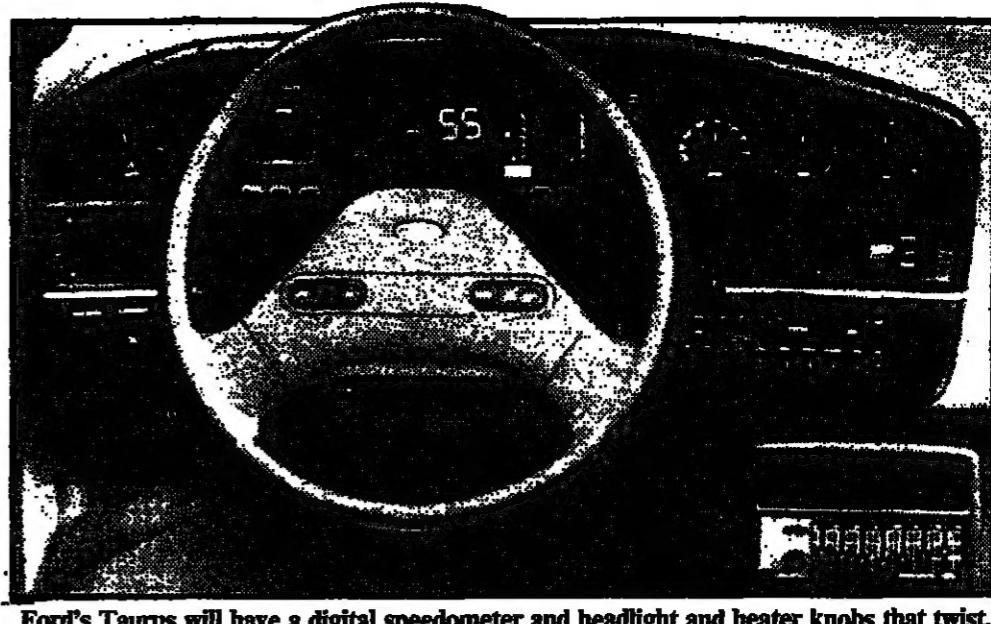
The answers depend on whom
the carmakers expect to buy their
products, for Detroit has learned
that a dashboard can clinch a sale.

Susan Martin, a vice president of
the Detroit Symphony, bought a
Buick Century T-Type last year because
its instrument panel had no chrome and a distinctly functional
appearance. "I picked that because it
didn't have any fake plastic wood," Martin said. "I hate fake
wood."

For Detroit's carmakers, "the instrument
panel is at least as important and at least as time-consuming as
any part of the process after the exterior," said Anthony Richards,
a strategic planning executive at
Chrysler Corp.

Every model is designed for a particular
type of buyer, and Bill Scott, Pontiac's chief designer, said
that nothing is more critical in setting
the mood of a car than the dashboard.
For that reason dashboards are being designed to reflect
how the driver sees himself — or
herself, since surveys show that increasing
numbers of women are buying cars.

A recent white paper from Ford
Motor Co. that was distributed to
technical societies, for example,
said that a sports car's interior will
typically involve an "energetic theme"
with a tachometer and gauges, "whereas a luxury sedan
might call for a warm, understated



Ford's Taurus will have a digital speedometer and headlight and heater knobs that twist.

theme, possibly employing electronic digital readouts."

General Motors Corp.'s smaller
new cars, such as the Buick Somerset
Regal, are intended to appeal to performance
tend to favor nondigital
gauges, in part because the digital
readouts do not give them enough
information quickly enough. With
analogue speedometers and tachometers,
they can watch the needles climb and anticipate
exactly when to shift gears.

L. J. K. Setright wrote in Car and
Driver magazine when electronic
gauges were first appearing in
automobiles: "The digital readout
is one of the fashionable follies of
our times. Only by welding your
eyes to it can you eventually detect
the rate at which engine speed is
rising."

Confusion over the differences
in instrument panels can be acute
for drivers who rent cars.

In 1981, Herbert Brown, a Washington
lawyer, rented a Ford Escort at the Detroit
airport. He had just pulled out of the parking lot when
another car swerved into his lane.

He slammed on the brakes and
pounded what he thought was the
horn on the steering wheel. But the
horn made no sound. Because on
that model Ford had put the horn
control on the turn-signal lever.

Brown, who owns a Chevrolet
and a Datsun, was upset. "You
can't change instincts you've
learned over 25 years the moment
you get into a strange car," he said.

Ford, after receiving complaints
from other drivers, agreed and,
starting with some 1984 models,
relocated the horn to the center of
the steering wheel.

"The driver reaction time was

good, once you got used to it,"
Tehnick said of the signal-lever
horn, but he acknowledged that
many drivers found it confusing
the first time they had to use it.

"Now," he said, "we're going
back to where God intended the
horn to be in the first place."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Marketing the Twelve

The long wrangle to bring Spain and Portugal into the European Community may not have raised the Community's image. Arguments about the fish trade and the wine market are a cold welcome to nations which, unlike some of the founding members, overthrew Fascism by their own efforts. The concept of European unity seems dimmed, with commercial bargaining obscuring what Churchill called the broad sunlit uplands.

But it is wrong to castigate Europe on these grounds. The Community was founded on the postulate that closer economic ties had to precede closer political links. No route from emerging commercial union to political unity can avoid the nitty-gritty of competitive trade negotiation. This is not romantic, but then Europe happens to be a business, not just an ideal.

The Iberian negotiations virtually over, the Community can tackle new tasks. The problem is to select the right targets.

Decision-making in the Community has always been difficult, and the adhesion of Spain and Portugal will make this worse because their problems are quite different from those of their richer neighbors. It is tempting to suggest that reform of the voting system should be the next target — reduced veto power for individual countries and greater acceptance of the principle of majority voting. But too many countries, particularly Britain, are recalcitrant.

Even within the circle of the original six

members — for some have suggested a "two-speed Europe" — majority voting might not prove meaningful. Would France accept a majority decision to stop steel subsidies? Or West Germany surrender the right to boost prices for its grain producers?

Another suggestion is to extend the use of the Community's synthetic money, the European Currency Unit. The ECU has facilitated transactions between central banks and helped private business hedge against exchange-rate risks. It is unlikely to become anything more in the foreseeable future.

European currency union will not be real until governments have achieved a far greater convergence of policies and surrendered a major part of their economic sovereignty.

When Jacques Delors became president of the European Commission, he suggested that Europe should achieve genuinely free trade by 1992 — a seemingly remote date,

but close enough given the slowness with which institutional change takes place.

Trade inside the European Community, although free from tariffs and quotas, is still hampered by a vast array of controls, ranging from safety regulations to openly protective government purchasing policies. From the point of view of both economic efficiency and greater political cohesion, there is much to be said for concentrating on the founding fathers' first aim — making the European Community a common market.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Bonn: An Uphill Summit

The point of holding the annual economic summit of Western leaders earlier than usual this year — May 2-4 in Bonn — was to manifest their unity on the 40th anniversary of the end of Europe's great war. The preliminaries manifest anything but.

America's frustration with Japanese trade curbs exploded last week in an extraordinary 20-0 Senate vote urging retaliation. A more profound dispute pits the United States against France on the issues of global trade and finance. The seven summiteers face a critical moment for statesmanship.

Americans are not alone in their anger at Japan. Western Europe restricts Japanese car sales more rigidly than did the U.S. quotas that expired Sunday. The Europeans keep tight rein on other Japanese imports as well. The United States and other industrial nations have been unable to match Japan's obvious talent for producing good products and marketing them in alien cultures. But Japan has been vigorously selfish in harassing and legislating against clearly superior Western products, such as U.S.-made communications satellites and advanced medical equipment.

Compounding the problem is the fact that America's overall trade balance is worsening by the month. Last year's record \$123 billion excess of imports over exports is expected to grow to \$140 billion this year. Surging imports and flagging exports are hurting many industries — and the farm belt. The strong dollar, by overpricing American goods abroad and underpricing imports, makes matters still worse. Here is where trade issues bear on Wash-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Growing Community

There is, for all Europe, a special importance in bringing Spain and Portugal into membership. They already are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although any delay in EC membership might have encouraged those in Spain who maintain reservations concerning NATO. But full economic participation has been seen as the best possible insurance for democracy for these two countries that had been under totalitarian rule through most of the postwar era.

— The Los Angeles Times.

Differences in the interests of member countries will not fade away with the entry of Spain and Portugal. That is why the enlargement will probably lead, sooner or later, to the establishment of a two-speed Europe. Such a Europe, in which a core group would lead the way in building a coherent whole, is indispensable if there is to be substantial progress in areas such as high technology and defense. It remains to be seen whether such an initiative is compatible with European structures, or whether it demands greater revision of the present order.

— Le Monde (Paris).

The Community has grown not only in size but also in moral stature. In a process perhaps unique in human history, peoples of different

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Etna Devastation to Continue

1935: Gatti-Casazza Retires from Met

ROME — The predictions of scientists regarding the eruption of Mount Etna continue to be pessimistic. Mr. Perret, the American vulcanologist, states that the quantity of liquid lava which the volcano contains must still be considerable and expresses the opinion that any cessation of the eruption will only be of a temporary character. Professor Ricci has left the Mount Etna Observatory. "No one could resist that noise for more than twenty or thirty hours," he said, "without going mad." The village of Cavaliero, which consists of about fifty small houses, is now completely covered by the lava, but the inhabitants are safe and sound. Another stream of lava is slowly moving in the direction of Mount Nocilla.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.
Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackiehan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2A 1EE. Tel. 01-836-4802. Telex: 26202126. Commission Portage No. 61137.
U.S. subscription: \$20 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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The Nicaragua Time Bomb Must Be Defused

By Adolfo Pérez Esquivel

NEW YORK — It must be clear to everyone that the confrontation between the Reagan administration and the Sandinist government is near a breaking point. Both the Sandinists and American policy-makers seem unwavering in their determination to survive each other. Only Congress can defuse this time bomb.

Soon Congress is to decide whether to support the administration's war against Nicaragua by voting an expected \$14 million for aid to the "contras" or to seek a peaceful solution to the region's problems. Latin Americans hope common sense and a healthy awareness of self-interest will move the lawmakers to end the war against the tiny republic.

The Reagan administration has done its best to create an atmosphere conducive to deepening the conflict. It has waged an undeclared war through the contras. For Nicaragua, one of the world's poorest nations, this aggression has resulted in postponement of economic development.

Martial damages, inflicted with U.S. taxpayers' money, are estimated at more than \$400 million. The fighting has killed more than 2,300 people, among them many women, children, students and workers. The administration's rationale for its policy has been the Nicaraguan government's alleged totalitarianism, its denial of basic freedoms and the menace it poses to its neighbors and, ultimately, to U.S. security interests.

During several trips to Nicaragua and the United States, I have grown convinced that these arguments are, at best, overstatements designed to justify an essentially unjustifiable policy of aggression. The debate on Capitol Hill will, I hope, reveal the distortion and manipulation of fact by high administration officials.

Yes, the Sandinists have made mistakes — but they have also registered remarkable achievements that far outweigh their shortcomings. Certainly, their mistakes do not justify the terrible punishment Washington is meting out. My conversations with Nicaraguan leaders in virtually all sectors of society made it clear that the Sandinists recognize that a better understanding should be developed

with the Roman Catholic Church, the opposition party, the press and the Miskito Indians.

But common sense dictates that we all take into account the dramatic social changes that Managua has implemented. The revolutionary government has outlawed capital punishment and demonstrated extraordinary restraint in dealing with defeated adversaries: the deposed forces of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

While the Sandinists must divest a large portion of their financial and physical resources to defend, they have carried out policies that have resulted in a sharp decline in infant mortality rates and have greatly increased medical care for the population. Their health program caused the World Health Organization to select Nicaragua as one of five model countries for primary health care. These successes are mirrored by advances in education, with marked declines in the national illiteracy rate following one of the most effective literacy campaigns in Latin America.

Existing evidence, a feeling for his-

tory and common sense should enable Congress to reject the administration's counterproductive policies.

At this critical moment, it seems the Sandinists are ready to support a policy of nonintervention in the region by any external power and an end to arms shipments and use of military advisers in Central America.

The Congress should make clear its respect for self-determination of all peoples and reject the administration's proposal for continued aid to the contras. At the same time, it must implement measures that would make it virtually impossible to circumvent that decision.

The Reagan administration should resume talks with the Sandinists and seriously support the Contadora initiative. The administration's choice is clear: either a continued policy of destruction and death or a policy of cooperation and life.

The writer, an Argentine, won the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize. This comment, translated from the Spanish by Cesar A. Chelala, was contributed to The New York Times.

Don't Corner A Mexican President

By Jorge G. Castaneda

MEXICO CITY — In its confrontation with Mexico over drug trafficking, the United States is breaking a cardinal rule of its neighbor's politics: Don't corner a Mexican president. Mexico knows no greater wrath than that of its president when his dignity — or that of his country — is compromised. By leaning too heavily on Mexico on drug-related matters, the United States is risking a drastic Mexican response.

U.S. public opinion and the Mexican government have a valid point: Mexican exports of drugs are on the rise, and Mexico is, at least theoretically, in danger of becoming another Colombia or Thailand. Mexican drug-enforcement officials and agencies are, elsewhere, largely allied to and bought off by the criminals they are meant to pursue. Nor are the links between drug traffickers and officials limited to low-level police officers on the take. The United States knows this; so does Mexico. But neither knows what to do about it.

If President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado were leading a prosperous nation, sure of itself and its leaders, the solution to the problem would be obvious and in place: a vigorous Mexican anti-corruption, anti-drug campaign. With U.S. help if necessary, but preferably without it, Mr. de la Madrid would act decisively, disregarding political consequences. If the trial led to people in high places, he would let their heads roll. The higher the office, the harder they would fall.

But far from being the paragon of political stability, economic development and tourism that it was once thought to be, Mexico is in deep trouble. The economy seemed to improve in early 1984, after two years of severe recession and a 40-percent drop in real wages, but the upturn proved to be short-lived. In the first two months of 1985, inflation reached a yearly rate of more than 80 percent. Large-scale capital flight is up once again. The price of oil, which accounts for 75 percent of Mexico's exports, is down. Mexico has managed to continue paying the interest on its \$95-billion foreign debt; yet even this could become a problem.

Politically, the situation is equally serious. A conservative opposition party, the National Action Party, known as PAN, has been capitalizing on popular discontent, mainly in the north. At the beginning of the year, inhabitants of the border town of Piedras Negras burned down city hall and closed a border bridge, protesting the government's refusal to honor PAN's apparent victory in local elections. The government's response was to bring in the army. The ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party may have to accept major defeats in state and congressional elections in July, or call in the army once again, on a wider scale.

If, in addition to these problems, Mexico has to face American pressure, the strains on its already weakened government may prove too strong. For some time now, Washington has openly questioned Mexico's commitment to drug-enforcement. The United States has implemented a go-slow customs and immigration policy on its southern border, wreaking havoc in northern Mexico. It has in effect subordinated all Mexican-American relations to a prompt solution of the drug issue.

Washington apparently does not understand the political cost of such a solution: The drug issue would perhaps be laid to rest, but far more serious problems would emerge. Mexican corruption cannot be eradicated overnight, unless one throws the baby — the Mexican political system — out with the bath water. It is hardly in the interest of the United States to tinker with the delicate checks and balances that have guaranteed Mexico's political stability for more than 50 years.

Nor should Americans pressure Mexico to do so; only Mexico can solve its drug problem and it can do so only on its own terms. Mexico's president must be left with an elegant way out of the present confrontation: Mexico's dignity must be preserved. The United States should not push too hard. Mexican presidents have a history of reacting drastically to such pressures. In the past, they nationalized oil companies and banks. Who knows what will happen the next time the United States provokes the dour furies of Mexico?

The writer is a professor of political science at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and a political commentator for the Mexican weekly Proceso. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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'Star Wars': Again, a Generous Idea, Ill-Conceived

By William Pfaff

and hyper-velocity electromagnetic rail guns — of unprecedented complexity.

Nothing seems likely to stop the United States from going ahead with this. Certainly nothing the Russians at Geneva can do, nor the European allies or Japan, disengaged as any of them may be by the implications of what has begun. Even if the new administration elected in the United States in 1988 wanted to stop "star wars" — which is by no means to be counted upon — four years of work would already have been done. The momentum of the program in the scientific and strategic communities would be such that the essentials would continue in one guise or another. Doors are being opened that will not again be shut.

All of this will not, however, end in abolishing the threat of nuclear war, nor in invulnerability for the United States, not to speak of invulnerability for the allies or for the Soviet Union (with whom, Mr. Reagan has said, the defensive systems eventually created should be shared).

Invulnerability is not, alas, within the power of strategic hardware to confer, however irresistible the idea of invulnerability is to a historically isolated nation. What the work being done on SDI will produce is a defensive system of finite effect against incoming strategic missiles. It may enhance strategic stability by reducing the vulnerability of some retaliatory systems. It may provide a measure of population defense. Then again, it may not. It may destabilize the present deterrence relationship and subvert arms agreements that now exist or

might otherwise be possible. On these questions, professional and public debate is now furious.

SDI is one more step in the measure, countermeasure competition that has been going on between the superpowers since 1945. That is the way the Russians see it. They could not possibly (not to say prudently) see it in any other way. If the United States were really to share its research with the U.S.S.R., it is possible that some of the more pernicious aspects of this development might be arrested. That is not going to be done at this stage of the game, when work only has begun, and it requires a large act of optimism to believe that it ever will be done.

Mr. Reagan might do it, because he has a romantic notion of what this is all about. Mr. Reagan, however, will not be president after 1988.

SDI is in the American presidential tradition of hazy, high-minded initiatives only lightly tied to reality — taken up, then, by interested parties in government, politics and business, each attaching to it its own ambitions. What in the end will come about will be a new, altered, and much more costly strategic balance.

Whether it will be a more, or less, dangerous relationship between the superpowers cannot be foreseen. But the American people are funding SDI and supporting it because they are entranced by Mr. Reagan's interpretation of what this is all about. They believe in the dream.

To borrow the phrase, they are such stuff as dreams are made on. We will not think about the rest of the bard's line, which says "and our little life is rounded with a sleep."

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For Real National Security Look Earthward, Earthling

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There was a kind of April Fool's Day logic about the MX missile debate here these last few days. The administration insisted that the way to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in the world was to build more MX missiles.

The president sincerely believes that the threat to U.S. security lies primarily in the buildup of Soviet nuclear arms; that Moscow is impressed only by military power; and that Washington must, therefore, proceed with its ground-based missile and "star wars" programs to persuade the Gorbachev regime to negotiate in good faith for a safer world.

This is a policy that has been taken seriously, but it is rejected by the equally sincere people who think there is already a dependable balance of nuclear power, and who believe the security of the United States lies not abroad but at home.

According to this view, the main threat to America's security lies in its budget and trade deficits, in the decline of its old industries in the cities and its farms on the prairies, in the loss of control of its borders, and in the threat of crime, drugs and racial tension, and in the moral decay of an increasingly acquisitive society.

At the end of the MX debate in the House, Mr. Wright tried to redefine

the meaning of "security" and the means to that end. This is the fundamental question on which there are honest, unresolved differences between and within the political parties.

The president sincerely believes that the threat to U.S. security lies primarily in the buildup of Soviet nuclear arms; that Moscow is impressed only by military power; and that Washington must, therefore, proceed with its ground-based missile and "star wars" programs to persuade the Gorbachev regime to negotiate in good faith for a safer world.

This is a policy that has been taken seriously, but it is rejected by the equally sincere people who think there is already a dependable balance of nuclear power, and who believe the security of the United States lies not abroad but at home.

In the ultimate analysis, "Mr. Wright concluded, "national security depends upon an enlightened and educated citizenry capable of leading the world into the 21st century, but . . . Japan, with half our population in the cities and in the rural areas, is gradually becoming more than we are, graduating in science, in engineering and in the technologies."

With eight million people unemployed, Mr. Wright added, the president

said, we cannot afford to extend

n't Corner
Mexican
resident

orge G. Castañeda
ICO CITY — In its con-
tention with Mexico over
the United States is breaking
rule of its neighbor's pol-
icy. A Mexican pres-
ident knows no greater won-
or that of his country — he
is. By leaning too heavily
on drug-related issues,
United States is risking a drug
response.

public opinion and the Amer-
ican government have a valid point.
Exports of drugs are on the
Mexico is, at least, theore-
danger of becoming another
or Thailand. Mexican
enforcement officials and gen-
erally allied to the
off by the criminals
to pursue. Nor are the half-
drug traffickers and officials
to low-level police officers
The United States knows
does Mexico. But neither
what to do about it.

sident Miguel de la Madrid
were leading a progres-
sure of itself and its leader-
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from being the partners of
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ment and tourism that it was
to be. Mexico is in deep trouble.
economy seemed to improve
1984, after two years of a
cession and a 40-percent de-
wages, but the upturn was
short-lived. In the first half
of 1985, inflation reached
rate of more than 80 percent
capital flight is up or
The price of oil, which
for 75 percent of Mex-
is down. Mexico has
continued paying the inter-
\$95-billion foreign debt
it could become a problem
ically, the situation is equal
A conservative opponent
the National Action Party
PAN, has been capturing
discontent, mainly in
At the beginning of the re-
ants of the border town
Nogales burned down and
a border bridge, press
government's refusal to have
apparent victory in local
The government's respon-
sibility in the army. The re-
stitutionary Institutional Party
to accept major decisions
and congressional elections
call in the army once again
scale.

In addition to these prob-
blems, Mexico must face America's
strains on its already strained
government may prove to be
For some time now, Washington
openly questioned Mex-
ment to drug-enforcers.
United States has implemented
customs and immigration
on its southern border, as well
in northern Mexico. It has
subordinated all Mexican
relations to a struggle against
the drug issue.

Washington apparently does not
stand the political cost of this
issue. The drug issue will
be laid to rest, but for a time
problems would crop up.
an corruption cannot be solved
overnight, unless one day
— the Mexican police
— out with the bad ones
in the interest of the United
to tinker with the details
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will happen the next time
United States provokes the
ties of Mexico?

writer is a professor of public
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ers were held in concentric
of which 10 percent died
including both war victims
of terror. Many
used to transport hundreds
ands of camp families to
and the best trained and
s were often used to
It can be said that Stalin
war on two fronts: against
and against his own people.
The Soviet definition of
atterns has found acceptance.
great many opinion makers
est is clear evidence of
Soviet publicity methods.

HENK WOLZAK
Editor, *Bukovsky Foundation*
Sakharov Institute
Amsterdam



Photographs: The New York Times, the Associated Press, United Press International.

Escalating protests: Paint bombs stain U.S. Embassy signs in Bonn, above, protesters gather outside the embassy in Managua, which is guarded by a Sandinista police officer, left, and Robert Dillon, then U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, discusses the 1983 destruction of the embassy in Beirut in which 63 people were killed.

U.S. Embassies Try to Maintain 'Open Society' in Tight Security

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The partial evacuation of the U.S. Embassy in East Beirut this winter highlights a problem faced by State Department planners: how to protect American diplomats without jeopardizing the image of an "open society" that the United States wants to project abroad.

The problem has already led to efforts to make diplomatic buildings and people more secure. The department has also started a venture for cooperation and exchange of security information with American businesses operating overseas.

But when it comes to a choice between image and safety, clearly the safety of its Foreign Service personnel, and other Americans abroad, takes precedence, officials indicate. Terrorist threats against Americans by militant Moslems in Lebanon, kidnappings and bombings, have brought this problem to the forefront.

During the last 10 years, spending on State Department security has increased more than 20-fold to \$497.3 million planned in 1985 from \$22.6 million in 1975. The sharpest upward leap followed the Iranian embassy crisis in 1979.

The memory of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was overwhelmed, its personnel seized, beaten, paraded before jeering throngs and held for more than 400 days, has been burned deep in the consciousness of the department as well as the nation. But now the danger is more deadly.

"Clearly, we can't retreat in the face of the terrorist threat," Secretary of State George P. Shultz said last month. "Just as clearly, we have to do more to protect our people."

In a speech Feb. 4, he said, "All our personnel must learn to adapt to the new and dangerous circumstances that the terrorist violence has created."

A State Department official, referring to the Americans killed in three major bomb attacks in Beirut in the last two years, said recently, "This administration really cannot afford to have another American diplomat or soldier killed in Lebanon."

The problem occupies David C. Fields, deputy assistant secretary of state for security, and his staff. One of the department's chief planners in the area, Mr. Fields said in a recent interview:

"Historically, we built our embassies with easy access to reflect our open society. We have asked the National Academy of Sciences to look at how to preserve this reflection of our open society with the protection needed. We still want to protect the freedom that the American people are all about."

Mr. Fields said the department was contracting with the academy "on how to build a more secure building."

"We are going to the foremost companies in the United States to find ways to build missions to withstand the effects of blast," he said.

Mr. Fields said security was a constantly changing game.

"Modern-day terrorism started in the 1960s," he said. "As we have improved our countermeasures, their tactics change. They find a new way of getting at us."

The most recent thing is suicide attacks," he said. "We now are facing the threat of someone who is willing to give up his life to get to us."

He said that there had been no increase in the number of professional security officers, who are civilians with special training in anti-terrorism methods, until last October, when the budget for fiscal 1985 provided funds for recruitment and training. Mr. Fields would not give overall numbers, citing security reasons.

From 1979 to 1983, Congress tripled the State Department's authorization for security and last year authorized \$361 million in supplemental funding for emergency security work.

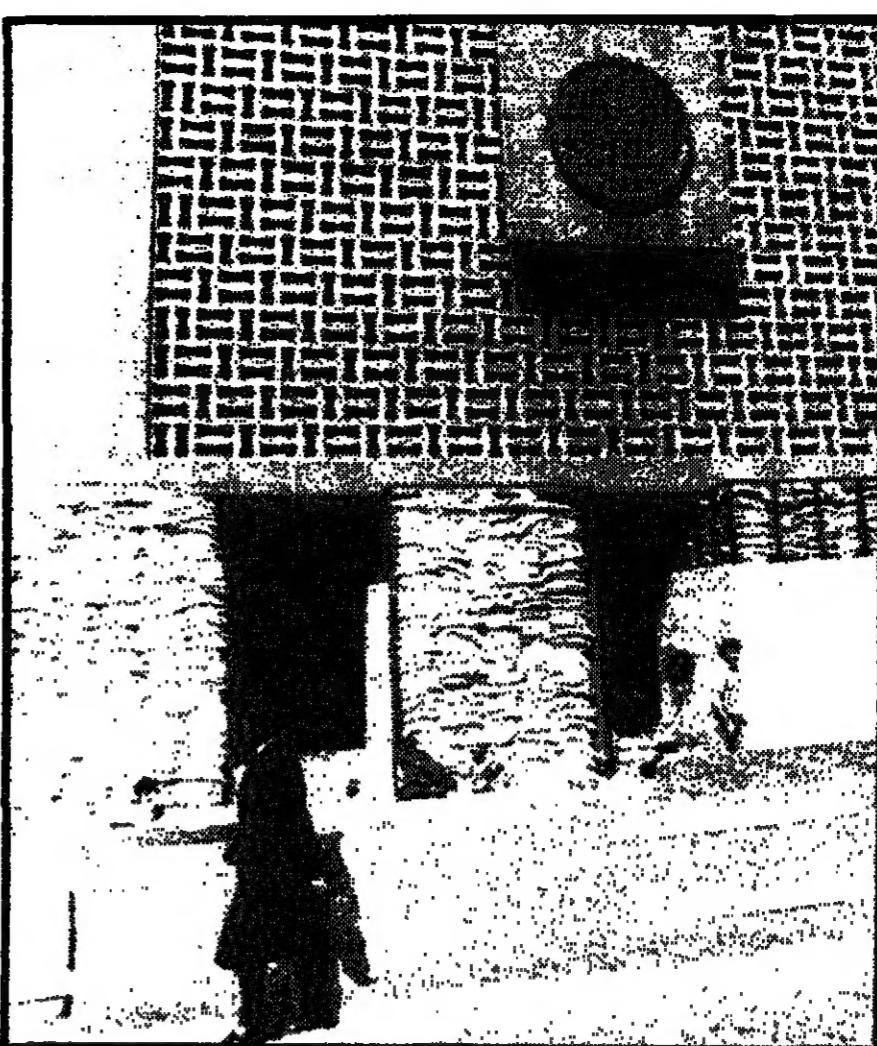
The department has asked Congress for money to recruit and train 141 more security people for overseas posts, including 77 regional security officers, 31 overseas security engineers — the men who design, install and maintain security equipment — and more U.S. Marine security guards for 12 embassies.

Thirteen buildings will be constructed to replace more vulnerable structures, and the department has begun work to increase security at 141 of the 262 embassies and other diplomatic posts, largely adding a 100-foot (30-meter) surrounding security zone as protection against vehicle-bombs. The total cost is estimated at \$3.3 billion.

In the program to build more secure structures, 13 new ones are being planned. They are in Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Manama, Bahrain; Doha, Qatar; Kuwait; Mogadishu, Somalia; Muscat, Oman; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Senegal; North Yemen; Amman, Jordan; Damascus; Djibouti; Cairo, where the Marine security guard residence will be expanded; and for a consulate office building in Lahore, Pakistan.

At 33 posts, construction will begin this spring on longer-term improvements.

Frank J. Matthews, a public affairs officer at the State Department, said architects for the new U.S. mission structures would "go out and study the local environment and try to make the new buildings fit into the local architectural style."



The front of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv has been sandbagged for protection.

The State Department has also devised a plan for greater cooperation between the government and U.S. businesses abroad that Mr. Shultz said would "enhance the security of all Americans overseas."

"Obviously, terrorism poses the same kind of difficulties and dangers to businesses abroad as to government officials," he said in the February speech in Arlington, Virginia. "And the security measures needed to protect businesses are also substantially the same."

"We can share information on terrorist activities and on the new technologies for enhancing security. We can coordinate our security efforts overseas," Mr. Shultz said. "In short, we can meet the threat together."

Mr. Shultz announced formation of the Overseas Security Advisory Council, whose members he said "will come from a wide range of American businesses that operate abroad, as well as from the State Department, American law enforcement agencies and other foreign policy agencies."

The objective, he said, is to set up regular contact between security officials in both the public and private sector, to provide for regular exchanges of information on security developments and to recommend plans for better coordination between the U.S. government and businesses overseas.

"I'm sure that by working together to enhance security," Mr. Shultz said, "we can be more effective in saving lives and reducing the dangers of doing business abroad."

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"Our architects are charged with trying to provide necessary security but not to do any architectural damage to the buildings," Mr. Matthews said.

ASKED if the rebuilding program would alter architectural style, Mr. Fields said: "We are looking at all arrangements for security in our buildings. Much is on the perimeter, which should not affect the architecture of the buildings."

"Many people have seen what we did in Rome, what security devices were installed on the building perimeter, the hydraulic devices that lift to stop cars," he said of the building off Rome's Via Veneto. "We haven't done anything on the facade."

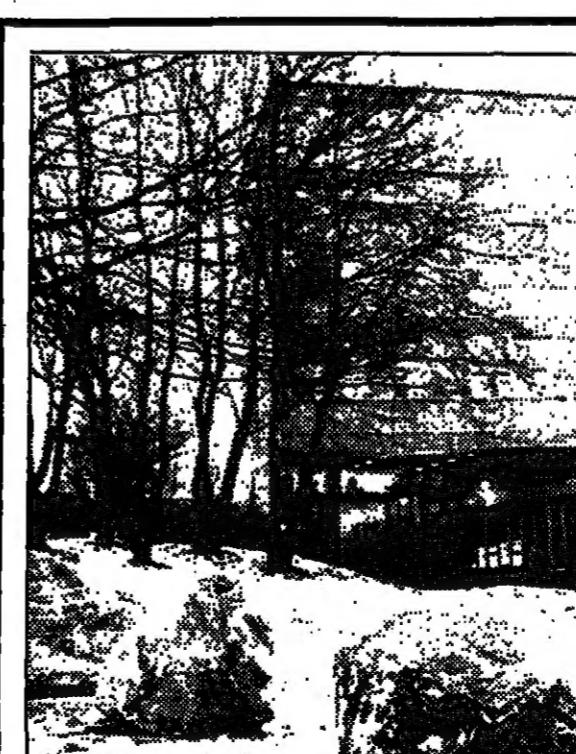
"Nor have we in Paris, where the Marine guard post and the couple of gendarmes remain," he said. "In London, we have not done anything to the facade of the embassy building, either. Two years ago, the metropolitan police put up a wire fence, but that was mainly to control demonstrators at the time of the protests against deploying cruise missiles in Britain."

"What modifications we undertake depend on the countries and degree of threat," Mr. Fields said. "We have modified some buildings, but I cannot say which, for security reasons. Those which have been altered would be obvious to any viewer, but I don't want to help anybody."

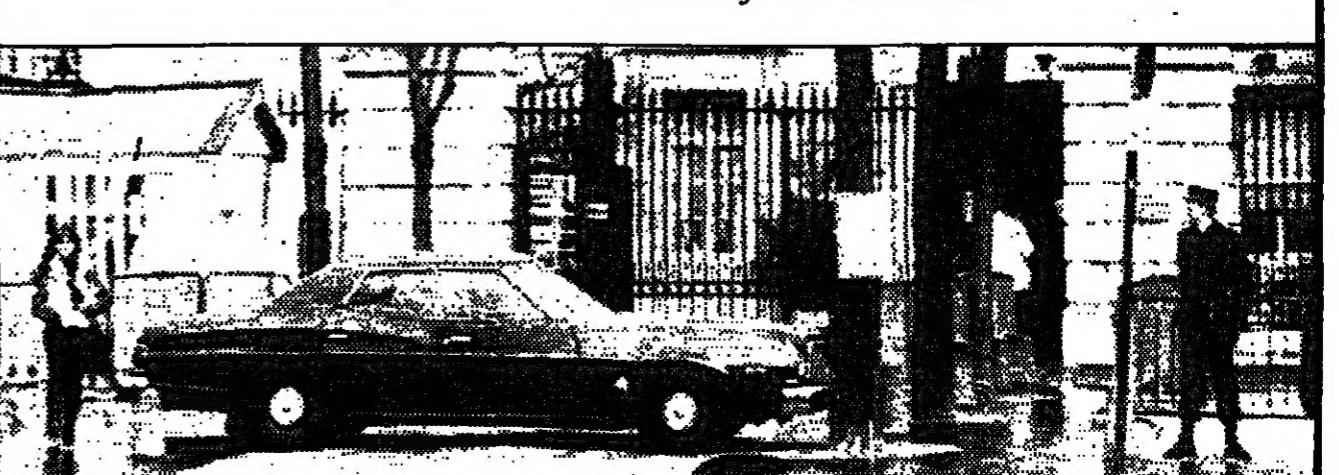
Mr. Shultz, who said the department would continue to test new technologies for improving physical security to U.S. missions abroad, put the problem this way in his interview with reporters for State, the department's newsletter:

"The Foreign Service culture has taught its practitioners always to project friendliness, to encourage the flow of people into our embassies, our libraries and whatever. But we find now that the world has changed, that the library, for example, might be subjected to terrorist violence."

"So we have to not so much change our thinking and our disposition but rather add to it an awareness of the danger," Mr. Shultz said. "If we invite people to use the library, and then those people get the idea that the library isn't a secure place, then we court trouble."



Among security measures taken at U.S. missions in Europe to stop bombings by suicide drivers are, clockwise from above, concrete blocks behind an iron fence at the consulate general in Frankfurt, a car parked to block the entrance to the embassy in Paris, and boulders around the grounds of the embassy in Stockholm.



NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Kimbac	4,924	48	48	+2%
Merck	1,102	124	124	-2%
ITT Corp	10,687	124	124	+1%
AMF	2,474	24	24	+1%
AT&T	7,795	214	214	+1%
American	2,426	24	24	+1%
Textron	2,524	24	24	+1%
Honeywell	4,426	24	24	+1%

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Close	TODAY	
Indus Trans Upt Cmp	972.43	1,228.45	1,225.85	1,244.72	+126.10
Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	597.17	594.11	593.28	592.56	
Utilities Finance	107.45	107.10	107.45	107.45	+0.32

NYSE Index					
Previous	High	Low	Close	TODAY	
Composite Industries	104.49	104.49	104.49	104.49	
Transportation Utilities Finance	120.18	119.67	120.18	120.40	+0.22
Utilities Finance	25.10	24.72	25.10	25.24	+0.14

Monday's NYSE 3pm					
Previous	High	Low	Close	TODAY	
Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	1,827	911	1,827	1,827	
Utilities Finance	1,796	2,005	1,796	1,796	
Utilities Finance	171,934	161,863	171,934	171,934	+1,934
Utilities Finance	171,425	160,534	171,425	171,425	+1,001

Previous AMEX Dicries					
Class	Prec.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	
Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	1,827	911	1,827	1,827	
Utilities Finance	1,796	2,005	1,796	1,796	
Utilities Finance	171,934	161,863	171,934	171,934	+1,934
Utilities Finance	171,425	160,534	171,425	171,425	+1,001

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Class	Year	Age	Avg.
Composite Industries	279.35	292.24	297.43	283.34
Transportation Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37
Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37
Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WardB Verbit	265	264	264	-1%
Echolt G	224	223	223	-1%
AMR	175	175	175	-1%
AT&T	162	162	162	-1%
NIPAGold	777	750	750	-1%
MoDOT	722	720	720	-1%
Imraint	297	296	296	-1%

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Prec.	Chg.	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Bonds	72.91	72.05	72.05	-0.86
Utilities	72.87	72.08	72.08	-0.79
Industrials	72.93	72.02	72.02	-0.71

Previous NYSE Dicries				
Close	Prec.			
Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	1,827	911		
Utilities Finance	1,796	2,005		
Utilities Finance	171,934	161,863		
Utilities Finance	171,425	160,534		

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	Total	Prev.	Chg.
March 29	167,449	455,909	623,358	+1,934
March 29	172,449	455,909	623,358	+1,934
March 29	171,934	461,863	633,797	+1,001
March 29	171,425	460,534	632,959	+1,001

Tables include the notional prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.				
Via The Associated Press				

Previous AMEX Dicries				
Class	Prec.			
Advanced Declined Unchanged Total Issues New Highs New Lows	1,827			
Utilities Finance	1,796			
Utilities Finance	171,934			
Utilities Finance	171,425			

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Class	Year	Age	Avg.
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Transportation Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37
Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37
Utilities Finance	250.37	252.24	252.24	250.37

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WardB Verbit	265	264	264	-1%
Echolt G	224	223	223	-1%
AMR	175			

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The economics of scale of two

BUSINESS ROUNDUP**2 Hospital Groups to Merge in U.S.**By Todd S. Purdum
*New York Times Service***NEW YORK** — Hospital Corp. of America, the largest U.S. hospital management chain, and American Hospital Supply Corp., the largest distributor of hospital supplies, have agreed to merge.

The merger, announced Sunday, comes in a climate of increasing consolidation in the \$400-billion-a-year health-care industry in the United States. Since 1980, according to a Standard & Poor's survey, more than 400 of the 6,800 U.S. hospitals have joined larger chains, and multi-hospital chains now account for more than 30 percent of the total hospitals.

At the same time, hospitals have been scrambling in the last two years to cut costs, spurred by changes in Medicare regulations that provide reimbursement on a fixed-fee schedule, and by new corporate health insurance plans that discourage long hospital stays and expensive procedures. Partly as a result of the cost-cutting, demand for hospital supplies has shrunk and suppliers have suffered.

Hospital Corp. and American Hospital Supply said the merger would allow them to provide more cost-effective care in an increasingly competitive environment. It would link the 422 health-care facilities owned or managed by Hospital Corp. with American Hospital Supply, which makes or distributes 130,000 medical products, including catheters, blood oxygenators, heart valves and surgical instruments.

"The economics of scale of two

organizations working like this together is going to help bring down the cost of products to all our customers," said Karl D. Bays, chairman and chief executive of American Hospital Supply, which does about \$125 million in business a year with Hospital Corp. and is its largest supplier.

No cash would be exchanged in the merger, which was unanimously approved by the boards of both companies and is still subject to shareholder approval. Under the agreement each share of stock in American Hospital Supply would be exchanged for three-fourths of a share in a new company, which has not yet been named. Each share of stock in Hospital Corp. would be exchanged for a full share in the new company.

Based on Hospital Corp.'s closing price Friday of \$46.125 a share, the combined companies would have a market value of \$6.6 billion, making the merger one of the largest in history outside the oil industry.

Dr. Thomas F. Frist Jr., president and chief executive of Hospital Corp., would be president and chief executive of the new company. Mr. Bays of American Hospital Supply would become chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee.

Since its founding in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1968, Hospital Corp. has grown into the leading U.S. operator of profit-making hospitals. The company, which had revenues of \$4.1 billion and earnings of \$297 million last year, is also the leading manager of nonprofit hospitals, and runs 190 of them, many

of which are on the list of the top 100 hospitals in the United States.

Detroit Braces to Battle Japanese Mid-Range Cars

By John Holusha
*New York Times Service***DETROIT** — Having conceded Japanese superiority in low-priced small cars — at least for now — Detroit is bracing to meet its adversaries head on in a marketing battle over the \$10,000 car.

Japan's relaxing of its auto-export restraints, effective Monday, came as no surprise to car makers in the United States. Detroit has used the period of restraints to undertake the most thorough rebuilding in its history and has positioned itself to concentrate on the intermediate price range, where Japan's cost advantages will not be so pronounced.

Indeed, the cornerstone of Detroit's plan for coping with the easing of the export restraints following four years of quotas is to buy large numbers of small cars in Japan to sell under U.S. labels. And while the "aptive imports" fill out its model lines, Detroit's true test will come in the compact and small-specialty segments of the auto market, where it seeks to thwart the Japanese push to move "up market."

"At the low end, Detroit will become more a distributor than a manufacturer," said Scott Merlis, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers. "The next battleground is in small luxury and sporty cars."

The marketing struggle is pitting car like the Mazda RX-7 against such Detroit offerings as the Chrysler LeBaron GTS, the Dodge Lancer, the Pontiac Grand Am and the Oldsmobile Cutlass.

The key customers are the comfortably off young people, the generation that bought droves of Toyotas, Nissans and Hondas as basic transportation and, now, grown older, has its eye on something nicer.

Ford Motor Co. has no captive imports at the moment.

Auto industry people expect the Japanese to cut into Detroit's share

from 1 percent.

West German Bank's Profit(Continued from Page 11)
last year to 2.61 percent from 2.64 in 1983.

Downward pressure on the interest margin and rising administrative costs during January and February this year kept parent bank partial operating profit about 3 million DM short of the result of 2/12ths of the previous year, Mr. Seipp said.

Another area that could temper optimism, Mr. Seipp said, was the growing number of bankruptcies seen in 1984, particularly in the construction industry, and expected to continue in the current year.

Mr. Seipp said a decline in the general level of West German interest rates depended on investor expectations of an appreciation of the Deutsche mark. As a means of bolstering the mark as an investor currency, Mr. Seipp repeated his call to create "free trading zones" for Euromarket business in West Germany.

The Bundesbank's response to Mr. Seipp's initiative has been lukewarm thus far, chiefly as a result of legal complications concerning minimum reserve regulations.

The president of the central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, said a review of those regulations was in order, noting at a recent banker's conference that "it would be desirable if Euro-business could be repatriated to West Germany through modification of the minimum reserve regulations."

3 Dutch Banks Cut Surcharge

AMSTERDAM — Three major Dutch banks, Rabobank Nederland NV and Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank NV, said Monday that they will cut their surcharge on credits and overdrafts to 0.5 percent from 1 percent.

Rhein-Saar-Lux-LB Balance Sheet '84

Rhein-Saar-Lux-LB
Balance Sheet '84**Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)**

Item	May	Aug.	Nov.
32	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
33	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
34	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
35	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
36	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
37	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
38	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
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116	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
117	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
118	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
119	210.2200	215.9700	210.2200
120	210.2200	215.9700	210.2

U.S. Supreme Court to Hear Appeal From Japanese in TV-Dumping Case

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court agreed Monday to hear appeals by Japanese television manufacturers in the long-running dispute over dumping television sets in the United States. The Japanese government had joined the TV makers in urging the court to intervene.

The justices will hear arguments next term from a federal appeals court ruling that cleared the way for trial on allegations the Japanese companies conspired to dump low-priced sets in the United States in violation of U.S. antitrust law.

National Union Electric Corp. and Zenith Radio Corp. filed suit in federal court in Pennsylvania in 1970 against 24 companies, including seven Japanese television manufacturers and U.S. companies that purchased Japanese television receivers for resale.

In 1981, a U.S. district court ruled there was no evidence a conspiracy existed. But the Third U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing the ruling, in December 1983 ordered the lawsuit to trial.

Japanese Move Is Reported

(Continued from Page 11)

come to Tokyo within days to confer with the Japanese on ways to simplify technical standards that

equipment used in Japan's telecommunications network must meet.

Standards questions appear to be the last immediate stumbling block in the telecommunications negotiations, which the two sides have been conducting since January.

Negotiators had hoped to reach final agreement on the new regulations by Monday but were forced to keep talking when agreement on standards remained elusive.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo Monday, companies began registering with the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to set up computer network services. Before Monday, such networks were highly restricted.

Also on Monday Japan's sole telephone company, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., became a private company after 33 years as a state corporation and lost its monopoly on telecommunications services.

In a related step, Japan Tobacco & Salt Public Corp., which had had a monopoly on distribution of cigarettes, lost it and became a private company Monday, which is the first day of the Japanese fiscal year.

Soybean Sales Hurt in U.S.

(Continued from Page 11)

Mr. Lee noted, "I think that the May soybean contract at around \$6 can be maintained and below that price it could mean buying opportunities." Noting "increasing signals" that the dollar has probably peaked in value, he said that could make current prices of soybeans more attractive.

Mr. Lee said he was closely watching the Brazilian harvest, and wondered whether Brazilian farmers might not have already sold more of their crop in advance than is known at present. That could lead to more purchases from the United States by foreign buyers.

In addition, he is keeping an eye on weather in the United States, which has been quite wet recently.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

1 April 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which do not publish their net asset values. The symbols in parentheses indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NYTF: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - quarterly; (i) - irregularly.

AL AL-MOI MANAGEMENT (W) AL-MOI FINES, S.A. \$151.75 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. (d) Banker \$17.45 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

BANCA POPOLARE DI VENEZIA (d) Banca Popolare di Venezia \$118.00 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

Euroliberté America (d) Euroliberté America \$118.00 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

Euroliberté Pacific (d) Euroliberté Pacific \$114.50 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

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GSC Fund (d) GSC Fund \$27.45 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

Crescendo Fund (d) Crescendo Fund \$27.45 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

CHF Fund (d) CHF Fund \$13.40 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

DALTON GROWTH FUND (d) Dalton Growth Fund \$16.15 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

DIBND - Dividend Income Fund (d) DIBND - Dividend Income Fund \$16.15 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

F.I.P. - Europe (d) F.I.P. - Europe \$10.57 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

F.I.P. - Pacific (d) F.I.P. - Pacific \$15.75 DUBLIN LTD. (d) Dublin Monetary Fund \$10.05

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SPORTS

Joe in 110
The Only Hope for Villanova: Get the Lead and Stall, Stall, StallBy Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

LEXINGTON, Kentucky — The argument goes something like this: The only way Villanova could stay Georgetown the NCAA basketball championship team Monday night would be by putting everybody else to sleep.

In a real game — everybody running up and down the court and shooting after a decent enough time to dissect the defense — Georgetown would breeze.

The Hoyas have better players or at least ones more suited to the game played during the regular season. That game had a 45-second shot clock; Monday night's game, like all those in the NCAA tournament, would not.

Villanova is deliberate on offense, complex and relentless on defense. Georgetown's one alleged weakness perimeter shooting was to get its most severe test.

In the teams' two East meetings this season, the Wildcats took 11-2 leads. Then the 45-second clock forced them to be less patient than Coach Rollie Massimino wanted. Georgetown caught Villanova each time and won.

Massimino is a master of tempo. With no shot clock and a lead midway or so through Monday night's second half, he just might have demanded that the proceedings come to a screeching halt.

"We've gone to it" — the delay offense — "sooner in the tourna-

ment," he said. "We're very comfortable with it."

A clear majority of those who administer basketball, who play it, who coach it and who watch it are not comfortable with it. Massimino calls it four-to-score; most call it four-to-score.

It won't be around next season, even for the tournament. And one of these years, when the NCAA gets even more enlightened, there will be a three-point shot from a reasonable distance.

Kicking and screaming, college basketball eventually will realize all its potential for both speed and innovation.

What might not be clear here is that like Massimino, he is brilliant, deeply devoted to his players and competitive in a way more becoming than many of his more renowned peers.

It would be nice, as well as appropriate, if he or one of the Big Five's Philadelphia crowd could advance to the final four every few years.

Those five coaches and schools love the college game in a unique way, and the rest of the country should experience it.

That said, I also believe the style of play Massimino emphasizes is sophisticated soccer, forcing beyond belief; team needlepoint.

Whatever trickery might be involved that causes others cerebral coaches to genuflect, Massimino's defense essentially is a five-man

picket fence around the opposition's inside players.

That is not exactly an original thought. Even a few newspaper staffs know that the closer the ball is released to the hoop the better chance it has of dropping through.

Zones are fine. They add variety to games, and in fact usually are necessary when a Villanova plays a Georgetown.

But the wizards who brought the shot clock — and the zones it spawns — to the college game forgot one thing: All but a few coaches are too dumb to know how to beat a zone, except by stalling.

So in many ways, the 45-second clock has been counterproductive. It encourages faster play, but less thoughtful play.

Lots of teams, perhaps most, pass the ball close to a dozen times and still take a terrible shot. How often has this scene been repeated? The ball gets whipped around and over a zone, somebody notices that the clock is dipping under 15 seconds and throws up an off-balance 20-footer.

The last time, even without a clock, was in the first semifinal game here Saturday. When Memphis State's inside players moved, they were in perfect rhythm with the Villanova zone.

In dance terms, it was like the girl leading.

Massimino could not have prayed for a more predictable attack. Rarely did Memphis State try

anything that might harass the Wildcats out of their routine.

If there were a three-point shot (and more than a few dozen players know that the closer the ball is released to the hoop the better chance it has of dropping through).

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anything that might harass the Wildcats out of their routine.

That has allowed him even more freedom inside.

Much as he knows that a shot clock and three-point play would boost his chances of winning a second straight NCAA championship, Thompson hopes the combination teams could stretch zones — and never comes to pass.

"I'm conservative, kind of old-fashioned," he said. "I don't like too much change."

But it's coming, for the simple reason that there are larger arenas to fill and not enough excitement in

games in which neither team gets 60 points.

"We win 90 percent of the games in which we hold the other people in the 60s," Massimino said. "Twelve years ago, teams got into the 90s on us and we won only seven games."

Scoring 51, 59, 46, 56 and 52 points with the clock stopped, the Wildcats have slipped into the NCAA finals. They'd held Georgetown under 65 points Monday night, but wouldn't get 55 themselves.

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ART BUCHWALD

Nakasone's Trade-Offs

WASHINGTON — President Reagan picked up the phone and called Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone in Tokyo.

"Yasuhiro," the president said. "What are you doing to me? I ended 'voluntary' U.S. import quotas on Japanese auto and now you're sending in 2.3 million cars to compete with our domestic industry.

Detroit is screaming

bloody murder, and I'm on the spot. You've got to give me something in return."

"Of course, Mr. President. We in the inscrutable East believe in fair trade. What would you like?"

"In exchange for selling an unlimited number of Japanese cars, you have to buy American goods from us. I have to prove to Congress that you're serious about helping our balance of payments."

"If you insist," Nakasone said. "Put us down for a dozen eggs, a pound of butter, two loaves of Wonder Bread and a can of Log Cabin syrup."

"You have to do better than that, Yasuhiro. Our trade deficit to Japan is \$37 billion."

"Ah so, Mr. President. I will authorise a special import license for Cabbage Patch dolls."

"How many?"

"One, for each of my grandchildren."

"You have to be serious and open up your doors to American products. I can't tell you what pressure I'm getting from the National Association of Manufacturers," the president said. "How about some telecommunications equipment? We make the finest in the world."

"If I buy telecommunications equipment from you I will lose face with the Nippon Telephone Company."

Mansion's Maze Too Effective

The Associated Press

BAKEWELL, England — Chatsworth, the mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, opened for the summer season Sunday, but the garden maze will remain closed because too many visitors lost themselves in it last year.

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'The Specialist': Fact or Spy Fiction?

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — It reads like a James Bond thriller, but an author's note insists that "every incident in this book is true, and the people are all real."

Writing under the pseudonym Gayle Rivers, the author describes himself as an anti-terrorist killer trained by the SAS, Britain's Special Air Service. The book, entitled "The Specialist," has just been published in Britain and is to be brought out soon in the United States.

On the jacket, it says that Rivers has hunted IRA terrorists in Northern Ireland, killed IRA gunners in Europe and the Middle East, assassinated Basque terrorist leaders in their hideouts in France, led commando raids against Iranian oil installations, carried out missions in Lebanon to help the U.S. Marines and led U.S. Special Forces teams on a mission to assassinate Syrian intelligence officers.

A colorful account of derring-do, the book has generated controversy in Britain because knowledgeable military people have seriously questioned its accuracy.

Brigadier M.F. Hobbs, the British Army's director of public relations who has served in Ulster, said: "The passages in the book that refer to Northern Ireland do not appear to bear any resemblance to reality at all."

Neither Sidwick & Jackson nor the U.S. publisher, Stein & Day, will acknowledge that Gayle Rivers is Brooks.

Sol Stein, president of Stein & Day, said: "I am satisfied that Gayle Rivers is who he says he is and did what he says he did."

The American publisher suggests that British newspaper articles that raise doubt about Rivers' story are "disinformation" planted by intelligence agencies that do not want to admit to having used Rivers' services.

Stein said his publishing house plans to bring out the book April 15 in the United States with a first printing of 50,000 copies.

Part of the book have been serialized in the Mail on Sunday, and the book has been chosen by the Military Book Society in London as its April selection.

Howard Cooley, an officer of the Military Book Society, said:

"We bought the book on the basis that it was offered. I am not in a position to judge its veracity. One has to rely on publishers all the time in making judgments like these."

According to promotion material put out by the British publisher, Rivers joined the New Zealand Special Air Force and somehow managed to get to Vietnam, where he was attached to the U.S. Green Berets, the Special Forces of the U.S. Army.

It was there, the material says, that "he received the grounding in special warfare that was to carry through to a lifetime of special covert operations as an elite professional."

In the opening chapter, the reader finds Rivers driving his Porsche alongside Lake Geneva. The phone in the car rings; it is a U.S. Marine Corps major calling from Beirut after the bombing of Marine headquarters there.

Rivers is summoned to Beirut

and paid \$160,000 to lead a five-

man Special Forces team in a raid

on a Druze apartment building in

Beirut. The mission: to capture or kill three senior Syrian

intelligence officers.

To carry out the operation,

Rivers says he and his associates used mountaineering gear and techniques to cross from one building to another; and he says they killed a dozen Druze and Syrians.

Americans familiar with U.S. operations in Beirut question whether the U.S. Marine Corps or the Central Intelligence Agency, both of which are said to have approved his selection, would call on a Swiss-based mercenary to lead such a raid.

The scene then shifts to Northern Ireland, where Rivers says he was enlisted by the SAS, as a reservist, to conduct operations against Irish Republican Army terrorists moving across the border.

"It's absurd," a British officer

who commanded a brigade in Ulster commented, "it's against our law to use reservists in Northern

Ireland."

Military sources said privately

that a man named Raymond

Brooks did serve briefly as a vol-

unteer in the SAS reserve but failed to qualify for extended service.

Michael Evans, the defense

correspondent of the Daily Express in London, also identifies Rivers as Brooks. Evans said he interviewed the author of "The Specialist," who told him that some of the incidents described in the Northern Ireland section were a combination of incidents, a composite, to give the public "an idea of the sort of things encountered by the SAS."

The book ends with Rivers' ac-

counts of work that he said he did on behalf of the Iraqi Army in the war with Iran.

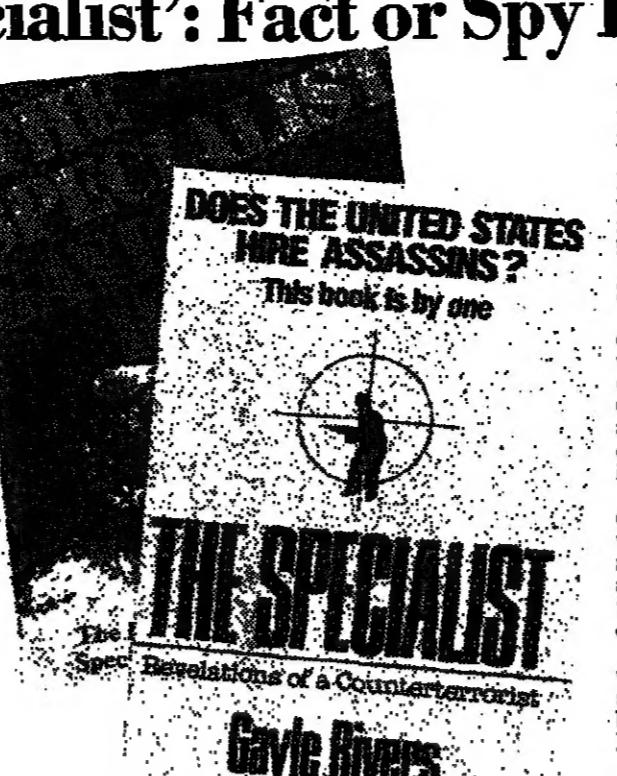
The final chapter has Rivers entering the Iranian town of Dezful, at the request of the Iraqis to place mines and booby traps. According to Rivers, the Iraqis had a "desert garrison" in the heart of Dezful, were planning to withdraw and needed Rivers to blow up key installations before the arrival of Iranian forces.

Historians say that the Iraqi

Army once claimed to have seized

and briefly occupied an air base

and radar station near Dezful but that it never occupied that city.



Covers of British edition (top), U.S. version.

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PEOPLE**Sellar's Staging Panned**

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To carry out the operation, Rivers says he and his associates used mountaineering gear and techniques to cross from one building to another; and he says they killed a dozen Druze and Syrians.

Americans familiar with U.S. operations in Beirut question whether the U.S. Marine Corps or the Central Intelligence Agency, both of which are said to have approved his selection, would call on a Swiss-based mercenary to lead such a raid.

The scene then shifts to Northern Ireland, where Rivers says he was enlisted by the SAS, as a reservist, to conduct operations against Irish Republican Army terrorists moving across the border.

"It's absurd," a British officer

who commanded a brigade in Ulster commented, "it's against our law to use reservists in Northern

Ireland."

Military sources said privately

that a man named Raymond

Brooks did serve briefly as a vol-

unteer in the SAS reserve but failed to qualify for extended service.

Michael Evans, the defense

correspondent of the Daily Express in London, also identifies Rivers as Brooks. Evans said he interviewed the author of "The Specialist," who told him that some of the incidents described in the Northern Ireland section were a combination of incidents, a composite, to give the public "an idea of the sort of things encountered by the SAS."

The book ends with Rivers' ac-